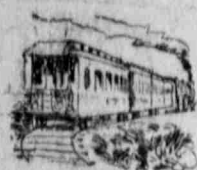
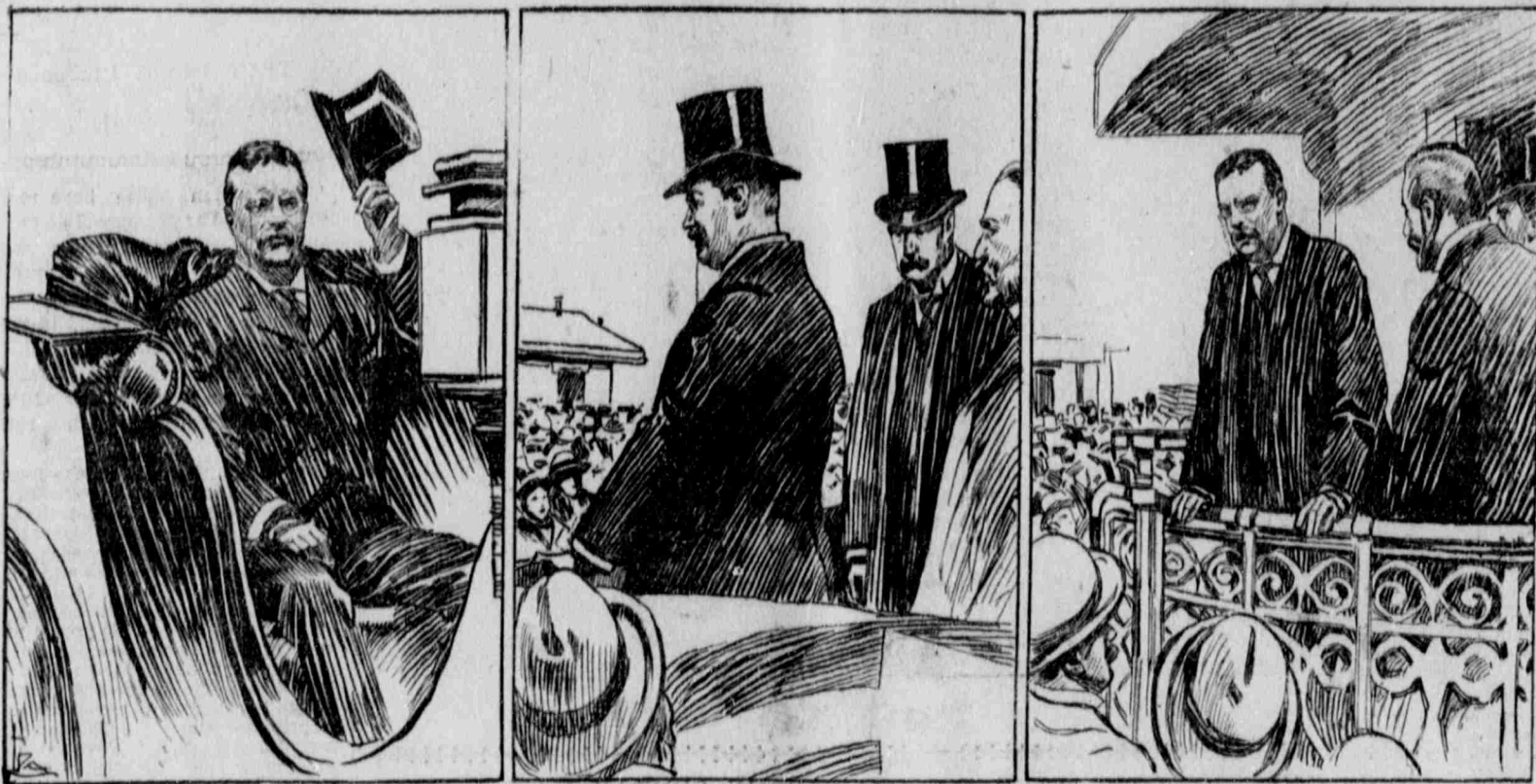


The President's Midsummer Tour



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S tour of the New England states presents no more novel or interesting feature than the completeness of its itinerary, projected by his secretary, and which indicates to a minute the exact time of arrival at and departure from every station along the route of travel. Not alone the time to be consumed at each stop is indicated, but minute directions have been given to local committees as to how they shall receive the executive, where they shall receive him and also when and in what manner they shall entertain him. There are to be no public receptions of any sort, no handshaking, no speeches—except by the president—no stops along the line earlier than 8 a. m. or later than 8 p. m., and whenever practicable drives around the respective towns or cities are to be substituted for receptions indoors. The president is anxious to see and to be seen, to meet people of all political faiths and to interchange views with them, but he draws the line at the old time style of public handshaking, so much in vogue in this country during the past hundred years and more.

The first important feature of the programme will be the reception of the president by the mayor of Boston, the governor of Massachusetts and New England congressmen on Monday. On the way to visit Governor Hill and Senator Hale of Maine brief stops will be made at Lowell, Lawrence and Haverhill, Mass., at Dover, N. H., Old Orchard, Portland, Lewiston and Brunswick, Me., the night of the 28th being spent at Augusta as the guest of Governor Hill. The next day the president arrives at Bangor, where a monster meeting will be held at the fair grounds. At Ellsworth, Me., the easternmost point in his journey, he turns about and begins an all night run for Nashua, N. H., where he is due to arrive on the morning of the 28th, whence he proceeds, via Manchester and Concord, to the White River Junction.



SOME CHARACTERISTIC POSES OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT WHILE TRAVELING.

cord, to The Weirs, on Lake Winnepesaukee, where he addresses an encampment of veterans, and then goes to Lake Sunapee to pass the night with Secretary of State Hay. The next fore-

noon sees him on the way to the magnificent Corbin park, to which he will take a seven mile drive from the station of Newport, spending the night at the clubhouse in the park. Here our

mountain climbing. He will not have much time to spare, however, as the relentless itinerary prescribes an early morning drive to Windsor, Vt., whence he takes train for White River Junction.

Secretary of the Treasury Shaw, who has a summer home here in a secluded spot. Returning to Burlington, the southward journey will be begun at 10 o'clock Monday forenoon, Sept. 1, with

guest of Mr. Moody, son of the late evangelist. At an early hour next morning the rail journey will be resumed, the presidential train halting at Millers' Falls, Pittsburg and Worcester, at which last named place Mr. Roosevelt will call upon Senator Hearst and probably be the object of a big demonstration. He will then go to Springfield, staying two hours, spend the night as the guest of Governor Crane of Massachusetts at Dalton and end his journey the next day, Sept. 2, at New Haven, after a short tarry at Pittsfield. Thus in about ten days' time the president will have covered considerable of the six New England states, have visited many of their most important cities and met and addressed many thousands of people.

Whatever may be the real object of this roundabout tour, there is no participation involved in a presidential journey through the United States, for it has now become in the eyes of the people the right and proper thing for every chief executive to do. President Washington set the example that has been to a great extent followed by his successors by making a tour of the New England states in the summer of 1789, traveling in his own carriage and with his own horses. He made a similar journey through the southern states in the following spring, and both tours were "attended by an unbroken series of ovations." It was Washington the soldier as well as the executive that the people wished to see, and traditions of his grand reception linger even yet along his route of travel. The same may be said of Andrew Jackson, who toured the eastern states in 1833, setting out early in June and going east as far as Concord, N. H., and Salem, Mass. It was said at the time that he "was everywhere received with every demonstration of regard which ingenuity could devise" and was greatly gratified thereat.

Neither Washington nor Jackson had the benefit of railroads to make traveling easy, so there was a vast difference between a presidential tour of their times and the present. It has become quite the fashion for presidents to go out and make the acquaintance of their people, particularly in midsummer, when Congress is not in session and they need a little diversion. One of the first since the close of the civil war to take to travel as a midsummer pastime was President Johnson, who began his celebrated "swinging around the circle" the last week of August, 1866. President Harrison made several trips of this sort and on one of them delivered 149 different speeches. President McKinley probably traveled as executive more than any of his predecessors, for he liked to meet the people and get their views on current questions. During his political and other travels, it is said, he made speeches in every state from Maine to California and from Minnesota to Florida.

TRISTRAM W. ALBERTS.

BABIES AND MONKEYS.

Babies are very little like monkeys, and we are, least human when we are youngest.

But by way of solace and to save our self conceit, if that has suffered, they assure us that, whereas the little monkeys grow less and less like humans every hour they grow, our babies turn their backs on the monkey type at the first squirm and grow away from it hand over fist during the whole of their protracted period of development.

The monkey child's strength runs to jaw and to length of limb and to agility and monkey ways.

The human child's nose asserts itself, his brain grows and grows and insists on having room to expand in, and his skull takes shape accordingly. He finds his legs and gradually puts them to use, though strength comes slowly.

Cardinal Gotti Who May Be The Next Pope

WHILE speculation has long been rife as to the present pope of Rome's probable successor, this cardinal and that having been repeatedly mentioned, there is little doubt in the minds of those who are said to be in the confidence of Leo XIII. that the man has virtually been decided upon. The pope's preference has been known for several years, and it is decidedly for the cardinal he recently appointed prefect of the Congregation of the Propaganda to succeed the late Cardinal Ledochowski, an appointment which in itself is equivalent to making public the holy father's wishes as to his successor. His preference was also foreshadowed two years ago when he said, "My successor will be young as compared with my own age and will have time to see many glories of the papacy and the church" and is known to be the famous Genoese monk, Cardinal Girolamo Maria Gotti, who was recently prefect of the Sacred Congregation of Bishops and Regulars.

It has been a custom sanctioned by long usage for the papal incumbent to signify in some manner his choice of a cardinal to fill the pontificate when it shall have become vacant through his death, and in manifesting his wishes in this respect Leo XIII. is within the limits of his prerogative. But it does not necessarily follow that the future conclave will heed these wishes, though hitherto such expressions have seldom been ignored.

Born in Genoa March 29, 1834, the son

of a common dock laborer, Cardinal Gotti comes of humble parentage. Mainly through the pious efforts of his mother he secured an education at a Jesuit college and at the age of sixteen entered the cloister of St. Anne as a member of the order of Carmelites. He paid particular attention to theology and mathematics, winning distinction as a student in both branches of study and after his graduation serving as instructor of mathematics in the institute for Naval Cadets at Genoa. In his capacity as professor of mathematics he trained boys for war, and many of his former pupils have risen to eminence in the Italian navy.

Attaching himself to the Carmelite body known as the barefooted friars, young Gotti devoted himself to a life of seclusion, study and asceticism. He became, in fact, noted for his humility, self abnegation, studious habits and stern sobriety. As an ascetic he attracted the attention of his brother monks, who promoted him until he became the head of his priory. Thus he pursued his studies and devotions, preaching and practicing, for more than twenty years, but all the while comparatively unknown. From this relative obscurity he was withdrawn at the beginning of Leo's pontificate and a broader field of action afforded him by being installed within the Vatican.

He had arrived at the position of superior general of his order at what is considered a very early age and in the prime of his manhood was entrusted by the pope with a very delicate and important mission over the seas. After the forced abdication of Dom Pedro

from Brazil in 1889 and his expulsion from the country Leo XIII. sent Father Gotti as internuncio to try to bring about a more satisfactory condition of affairs than then prevailed in the distracted republic. Immured as he had been for years in his quiet cell, Father Gotti had not given evidence of any peculiar fitness for such an important mission, but his great success in bringing the Brazilians to see that their interests lay in placating rather than antagonizing the holy see proved that the instincts of the pope were right in this instance. It may have been his success not only as a diplomat but as a diplomatist that attracted Pope Leo's attention and caused the idea to develop that here was the proper person for his ultimate successor. The perfectly blameless life of Father Gotti, his modesty, his spiritual and retiring nature, combined with his tact and integrity, marked him as a man superior to the average. His ability was unquestioned and his spirituality of perception was only matched by his grasp of worldly affairs.

The favorable outcome of the Brazilian mission won for the Carmelite monk a cardinal's hat on his return to Italy, where he was received with ovations both by the public and ecclesiastical authorities. He was made a cardinal Nov. 29, 1895, and took up his residence in a palace overlooking the Tiberian forum. But this small, affable and kindly featured ascetic could not keep up the traditional household of a "prince of the church" and at the same time adhere strictly to his monkish mode of living, and consequently that



CARDINAL GOTTI.

household savors rather of the friar than of the cardinal.

man Cardinal Gotti is alleged by his admirers to possess, and among the chief of his negative virtues is said to

be his abstinence from politics and from any sort of ostentation or self assertion. In fact, say his friends, Cardinal

Gotti comes as near to realizing the ideal of a saint residing on earth as it is possible for a human being to do, and if he does not attain to the "confiteatur" it will not be through lack of eminently saintly qualities.

When approached on the subject a few years ago, the cardinal said, "To discuss the topic would be to admit its likelihood or desirability, and that I certainly cannot and do not wish to do."

WALLACE WILCOXSON.

ANIMALS AND MUSIC.

The effect of music on animals was recently tried by Herr Baker, a violinist, at the German zoological gardens. The puma was most sensitive to the instrument and sometimes became very nervous and excited. Leopards were unconcerned, lions appeared afraid, but their cubs wanted to dance when the tune became lively; the hyenas were terrified, the monkeys curious and interested. Wolves were the most appreciative and "seemed to beg for an encore."

A HUMAN BRIDGE.

A curious custom takes place in villages of the Luxembourg district, Belgium, in May. After Sunday service numbers of lads cluster round the church entrance and as the girls come out seizing them one by one, one lad grasping a girl by the shoulder and the other by the heels, the two lifting her well up while a third bumptious passes under the human bridge thus formed. This is done in the presence of the parents, who themselves have passed through the same ordeal.

George Gould and His Sons As Polo Players

WHEN the late Jay Gould died and left a fortune of about \$200,000,000 to be divided between his six children, he made his eldest son, George Jay, custodian in chief of his vast accumulations.

That George has shown the wisdom of his father's trust in him everybody is willing to concede, but it would have been far from the father's inclination to have devoted, as the son has done, any portion of the Gould millions to the furtherance of outdoor sports. George Jay Gould is a fine looking man of athletic proportions and with a tendency to get the most out of life that he can as he goes along, while his late lamented father was far from conspicuous for his "shape" and had a holy horror of outdoor exercise.

So far as the establishment of the Goulds at Lakewood goes there is no doubt that George has made a good use of such money as he has inherited there. Georgian Court at Lakewood, N. J., may be taken as a model of the American country gentleman's residence carried to its highest degree of excellence. It is there that the Goulds of the third generation, grandsons of the great founder of the family, have acquired that experience in polo practice that warrants an expert of the game in pronouncing them the most promising polo players in America and with a future before them much to be envied.

While an all round horseman of respectable attainments, Mr. Gould has always paid particular attention to the game of polo, and he has especially trained his two elder sons, Jay and Kingdon, until they have attained the rank of first class players. While they made their public debut so recently as last April, they have been at practice some years, and as horsemen have no superiors of their size. Besides having received instruction from the best world-

die experts in the country, they have met all the leading poloists at Georgian Court and have become familiar with the game in all its phases. They began early to learn, first taking up bicycle

Of the two boys, Jay, aged only thirteen, is said to be more dashing than Kingdon, who is fourteen, but it was the latter who through reckless riding received a severe blow in the face from

was led away from the field. Mrs. Gould is almost as greatly interested as her husband in their pucky sons' accomplishments, and it was with her full consent that, mainly for their ben-

efits and accessories which George Gould has been instrumental in establishing at his New Jersey residence. As a polo enthusiast Mr. Gould carried his plans to perfection, laying out three

largest number of polo ponies belonging to any one individual in the world, for at Georgian Court are gathered 300 of the wily little animals, purchased in Texas, Colorado and Montana, the pick of the country.

The weather is so mild at Lakewood that outdoor practice may be carried on from February to December, inclusive, but in order that there shall be no interruption Mr. Gould has built a vast casino surpassing in size and equipment, it is said, any similar establishment in this country or Europe. There is a tankard ring of immense dimensions, where the play can go on in the worst of weather, winter and summer alike.

Not only have the Goulds the largest aggregation of polo ponies, but these ponies are more superbly stabled than any others of their kind on earth, each animal having a royal box to itself. The polo section of Mr. Gould's magnificent stable, with its superb appointments, such as tiled walls, hardwood floors and perfect drainage, is the finest of all, and its inmates absorb the most of his time when at home. The casino has been alluded to as merely an accessory of the stable, at all events being necessary to the comfort of the polo players, with its tankard arena, its gymnasium, rooms for bachelor guests, observation balconies and immense natatorium. This last feature is a most grateful hot and dusty polo player's arriving hut and dusty from the field. The swimming pool is 80 feet long by 25 feet wide, from 4 to 12 feet deep and constructed of cement and glazed brick.

With such incitements to engage in polo as the young Goulds have had for years and with every accessory that the mind of man can conceive to aid them in becoming perfect horsemen and mallet wielders, it is no wonder that the lads have reached a higher rank in the official rating of the Polo association than many full grown men of

many years' experience and give promise of realizing their fond father's ambition for securing the individual polo championship of America in the family.

RODNEY LINCOLN.

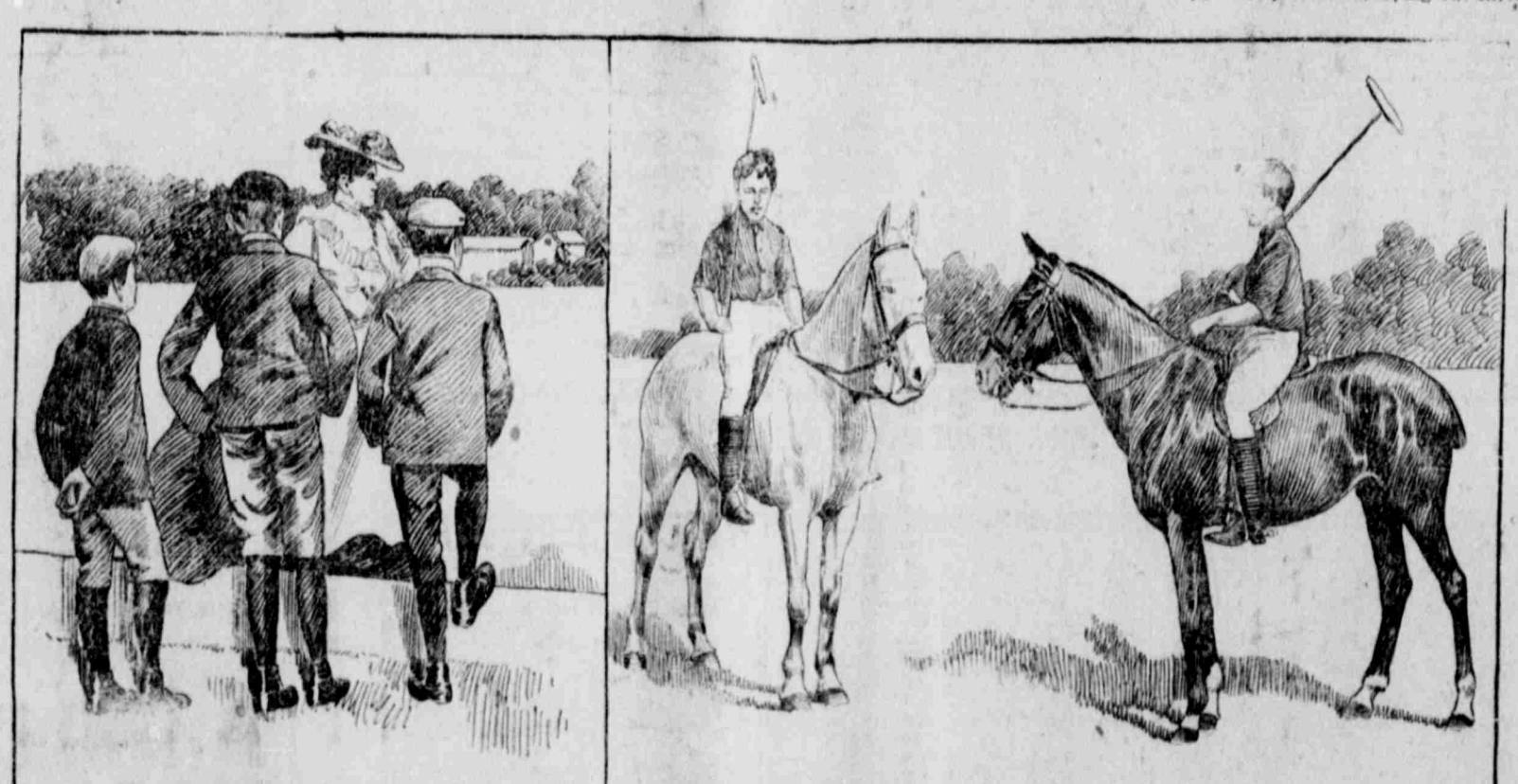
WHEN NATIONS DISAGREE.

Major General Sir Frederick Goldsmid of the British army, now an old man of eighty-four, when superintending the construction of a telegraph line many years ago successfully solved a dispute which threatened to assume international importance. Between the frontiers of Turkey and Persia there was a tract of land seventeen miles wide which each country claimed. The engineering stores of the two countries differed. Turkey having wooden poles and Persia iron ones, and consequently each disputing country would not consent to the other's poles being erected on the territory in question. This delicate matter might have caused a serious delay to an important line, but Sir Frederick got out of the difficulty by erecting over the disputed territory iron and wooden poles alternately all the way across.

ONE ON THE BISHOP.

On one occasion the bishop of Norwich had a somewhat ludicrous experience of the cool imperturbability of some young ladies. Passing a cottage, the bishop was stopped by a voice from the garden asking him to open the gate. He did so, and to his surprise, instead of the tiny mite he expected to see here stepped forth a girl quite big enough to have opened the gate herself. The girl's reply to Dr. Sheepshank's query as to why she had not opened the gate for herself was, "Please, sir, because the point's wet." On glancing at his hand the bishop saw only too plainly the truth of her statement.

A host named Bacon keeps the Shakespeare restaurant at Stratford-on-Avon.



MRS. GOULD WATCHING THE GAME.

JAY AND KINGDON GOULD READY FOR ACTION.

polo, in which there is less danger than in the more strenuous pastime, and proceeding through all the stages of the latter game until pronounced efficient at every point.

the mallet of an opponent a few weeks ago. His pluck was fully shown, and his as well as his mother's courage put to the test when, bleeding profusely and terribly shocked by the blow, he

left, one of the finest polo fields in the country was established at Georgian Court amid the pines of Lakewood. It is said that \$200,000 would not more than pay the cost of the polo fields, sta-

parallel fields in a clearing in the pines back of the Court, each field being about 1,000 feet in length by 400 in breadth, well grassed and smooth as a floor. The stable attached contains the

find a dog displaying similar tendencies. Fritz, an intelligent terrier in a suburban family, was observed to adopt a half grown brood of chickens that had been left to scratch for themselves by the mother hen.

The authorities in Cape Colony have made an enactment forbidding the practice of medicine to all foreign physicians in whose home countries a similar privilege is not accorded to residents.

from which it is distinguished by longer stalked leaves and blunt, short heads of bloom.

Twenty-five Salvation Army stations have been opened in Germany during the last nine months.

In Mile End, Old Town, London, 211 per 1,000 husbands and 232 per 1,000 wives reply to Dr. Sheepshank's register with a cross during 1900. Most of them were foreigners.

THE WORLD'S WORK.

Germany is credited with 2,295,000 of the 4,750,000 tons of beet sugar produced in the world last year.

Five kittens, their mother and two young pigeons are sharing in perfect amity the occupancy of a pigeon's box at Weston-super-Mare, England.

The fact that the world's supply of corks is much less than the demand has

given rise to a new industry of collecting, cleaning and reworking corks. Our total exports and imports last year figured up to \$2,152,900,000.

In addition to the water cure the dry pepper cure was resorted to recently at a girls' industrial home in Delaware.

Instead of being put to ordinary jail tasks some of the long sentence pris-

oners at Hobart, Tasmania, are employed to do rough work in the local botanical gardens.

Some one has calculated that it would take a typist 3,700 years of working time to write "dear sir" and "yours truly" to all the letters posted in a year.

The experimental electric rail underground railroad in Paris has been so successful that two important branches

will be added to it during the current year.

Arkansas is to furnish a smoking room for both the blue and the gray at the St. Louis fair.

Three hundred and fifty thousand dollars was the amount lost recently at Budapest by one young British nobleman to another.

Cats have been known to "mother" chickens, but it is somewhat rare to

find a dog displaying similar tendencies. Fritz, an intelligent terrier in a suburban family, was observed to adopt a half grown brood of chickens that had been left to scratch for themselves by the mother hen.

The authorities in Cape Colony have made an enactment forbidding the practice of medicine to all foreign physicians in whose home countries a similar privilege is not accorded to resi-

dent practitioners in Cape Colony. Thus does the reciprocity idea grow.

As early as 1867 the improved macadamized highways of France had a total length of 209,551 miles, while the length of unfinished highways was then stated at 174,987 miles, most of which is now finished.

In old gardens peppermint may be found growing wild in the grass, but it is not so abundant as the spearmint,